

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

3 \* \* \*

4 United States of America,

2:13-cr-00450-APG-GWF

5 Plaintiff,

**ORDER DENYING MOTION TO  
VACATE SENTENCE**

6 v.

(ECF No. 125)

7 Miguel Angel Hernandez,

8 Defendant.  
9

10 Defendant Miguel Hernandez moves to vacate or modify his sentence under 28 U.S.C.  
11 § 2255. Hernandez's challenge fails for several reasons. He waived his right to bring this  
12 challenge, he fails to provide any facts to support most of his claims, and the facts he provides do  
13 not render his sentence infirm. I thus deny his motion.

14 Hernandez expressly waived his rights to challenge his sentence when he signed his plea  
15 agreement.<sup>1</sup> In this agreement, Hernandez "knowingly and expressly" waived his "right to appeal  
16 any sentence . . . the right to appeal any other aspect of his conviction . . . [and] all collateral  
17 challenges, including under 28 U.S.C. § 2255."<sup>2</sup> At his change of plea hearing, Hernandez  
18 confirmed several times that he was fully informed of the ramifications of his plea agreement and  
19 understood that he was waiving his rights to challenge his sentence.<sup>3</sup> The right to collaterally  
20 challenge a conviction or sentence is statutory, and a knowing and voluntary waiver of a statutory  
21 right is enforceable.<sup>4</sup> This is reason enough to deny Hernandez's motion.

22 ////

23 ////  
24

---

25 <sup>1</sup> ECF No. 96.

26 <sup>2</sup> *Id.* at 12.

27 <sup>3</sup> ECF No. 138.

28 <sup>4</sup> *United States v. Abarca*, 985 F.2d 1012, 1013–14 (9th Cir. 1993).

1 But setting aside his express waiver, Hernandez has not shown that he can surmount  
2 § 2255's procedural requirements. After a defendant exhausts his direct appeal, his ability to  
3 challenge his sentence under § 2255 is severely limited. Hernandez must show that his sentence  
4 is unconstitutional—establishing that a mistake was made is not enough.<sup>5</sup> And none of  
5 Hernandez's allegations about his sentencing rises to the level of a constitutional violation that  
6 would warrant a challenge under § 2255.

7 Most of Hernandez's claims are unsupported by any facts. For example, Hernandez  
8 accuses his attorney of "not exhaust[ing] all resources on behalf of his client."<sup>6</sup> But he does not  
9 explain what his attorney failed to do. Similarly, Hernandez accuses his attorney of having a  
10 conflict of interest and failing to explain his plea deal, but he offers no facts from which I could  
11 determine whether there is any merit to his claims. The only factual allegations he includes are  
12 that some of his prior convictions were misdemeanors instead of felonies and that he was  
13 sentenced to a longer period of confinement than the government agreed to in the plea agreement.  
14 But these are minor challenges that Hernandez should have made on appeal, not the sort of  
15 constitutional violations that would allow him to challenge his sentence under § 2255.<sup>7</sup>

16 But even if Hernandez could surmount these hurdles, there is no merit to his argument that  
17 his counsel was ineffective. To prevail on a claim of ineffective assistance, Hernandez must  
18

---

19 <sup>5</sup> *Hamilton v. United States*, 67 F.3d 761, 763 (9th Cir. 1995) (holding that a § 2255  
20 challenge can be based only on claims of lack of jurisdiction, constitutional error, an error  
21 resulting in a "complete miscarriage of justice," or "a proceeding inconsistent with the  
rudimentary demands of fair procedure").

22 <sup>6</sup> ECF No. 125 at 2.

23 <sup>7</sup> *United States v. Schlesinger*, 49 F.3d 483, 485 (9th Cir. 1994); *see also United States v.*  
24 *Donn*, 661 F.2d 820, 824 (9th Cir. 1982).

1 show both deficient performance and prejudice.<sup>8</sup> I “must apply a strong presumption that  
2 counsel’s representation was within the wide range of reasonable professional assistance,” and a  
3 defendant must show that “counsel made errors so serious that counsel was not functioning as the  
4 counsel guaranteed the defendant by the Sixth Amendment.”<sup>9</sup> “[T]he standard for judging  
5 counsel’s representation is a most deferential one” because “the attorney observed the relevant  
6 proceedings, knew of materials outside the record, and interacted with the client, with opposing  
7 counsel, and with the judge.”<sup>10</sup> “A reasonable tactical choice based on an adequate inquiry is  
8 immune from attack.”<sup>11</sup>

9 Hernandez’s arguments fail on both the performance and prejudice prong: he has not  
10 shown that his counsel was deficient, and he has not explained how any alleged deficiency  
11 prejudiced him. Hernandez contends that his counsel should have realized that his prior DUIs  
12 were only misdemeanors and brought that fact to the court’s attention. But the record indicates  
13 that his DUIs were in fact felonies, and Hernandez offers no evidence suggesting otherwise.<sup>12</sup>

14 Hernandez next argues that he was sentenced to 110 months in prison, which violated the  
15 terms of his plea agreement. That is factually incorrect. Hernandez claims the parties agreed to a  
16 sentence of 63-78 months.<sup>13</sup> But the plea agreement contains no such limitation. The parties  
17

---

18 <sup>8</sup> **Error! Main Document Only.***Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 687 (1984).

19 <sup>9</sup> **Error! Main Document Only.***Harrington v. Richter*, 562 U.S. 86, 104 (2011) (internal  
20 citations and quotations omitted).

21 <sup>10</sup> **Error! Main Document Only.** *Id.* at 105.

22 <sup>11</sup> **Error! Main Document Only.** *Gerlaugh v. Stewart*, 129 F.3d 1027, 1033 (9th Cir.  
1997); *see also United States v. Quintero-Barraza*, 78 F.3d 1344, 1348 (9th Cir. 1996).

23 <sup>12</sup> *See* ECF No. 125 at 2.

24 <sup>13</sup> ECF No. 125 at 2.

1 agreed to a Guideline range calculation of 26 (based upon a 2-level reduction for the safety valve,  
2 “if applicable”).<sup>14</sup> Hernandez did not qualify for the safety valve, but the court otherwise upheld  
3 the parties’ calculation of the Guideline range of 28.<sup>15</sup> In the plea agreement, the government  
4 agreed to recommend a sentence at the low end of the Guideline as determined by the court.<sup>16</sup>  
5 The government made that recommendation at sentencing, and the court sentenced Hernandez to  
6 the low end of that range.<sup>17</sup> Thus, Hernandez’s sentence did not violate his plea agreement.

7 Moreover, Hernandez does not explain how an alleged violation of the plea agreement is  
8 attributable to anything his counsel did wrong. Hernandez acknowledged in his plea agreement  
9 and at his plea hearing that he understood that “the Court does not have to follow” the  
10 recommendations set out in his agreement.<sup>18</sup> And in any event, Hernandez’s plea agreement  
11 states that he could face up to 40 years of imprisonment; nothing in the agreement suggested that  
12 he must be sentenced to less than 110 months.

13 In sum, Hernandez waived his right to challenge his sentence, he fails to allege a  
14 constitutional violation that would allow him to bring this challenge under § 2255, and even if he  
15 could there is no merit to his claims. I therefore deny his motion.<sup>19</sup>  
16  
17

---

18 <sup>14</sup> ECF No. 96 at 5-6.

19 <sup>15</sup> ECF No. 139 at 5-7, 17.

20 <sup>16</sup> ECF No. 96 at 9.

21 <sup>17</sup> ECF No. 139 at 17-18.

22 <sup>18</sup> ECF No. 96 at 9; ECF No. 138 at 21, 25.

23 <sup>19</sup> No hearing is needed when, as here, the petitioner’s arguments are based on the facts in  
24 the record and there is no showing that counsel was ineffective. *United States v. Taylor*, 648 F.2d  
25 565, 573 (9th Cir. 1981); *United States v. Burrows*, 872 F.2d 915, 917 (9th Cir. 1989).

1 To appeal this order, Hernandez must receive a certificate of appealability from a circuit  
2 or district judge.<sup>20</sup> To obtain this certificate, Hernandez “must make a substantial showing of the  
3 denial of a constitutional right, a demonstration that . . . includes showing that reasonable jurists  
4 could debate whether (or, for that matter, agree that) the petition should have been resolved in a  
5 different manner or that the issues presented were adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed  
6 further.”<sup>21</sup> Given the authority holding that Hernandez is barred from bringing his challenge, I  
7 deny his request for a certificate of appealability.

8 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that defendant’s motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (ECF  
9 No. 125) is **DENIED**.

10 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendant’s request for a certificate of appealability is  
11 **DENIED**.

12 DATED this 3rd day of August, 2017.

13  
14   
15 \_\_\_\_\_  
16 ANDREW P. GORDON  
17 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
18  
19  
20  
21

22 \_\_\_\_\_  
23 <sup>20</sup> 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1)(B); Fed. R. App. P. 22(b)(1); 9th Cir. R. 22–1(a).

24 <sup>21</sup> *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 483–84 (2000) (quotation omitted).